BY W. D. WALLACH:

Papers served in packages by carriers at \$4 a year, or 37 cents per month. To mail subscribers the price is \$3.50 a year, in adeance; \$2 for six months; \$1 for three months; and for less than three months at the rate of 12 cents a week. Single copies, onz cant; in wrappers, two cants. ADVERTISEMENTS should be sent to the office before 12 o'clock M.; otherwise they may not appear until the next day.

MOBILE AND ITS DEFENCES.

Description of the City. Mobile Bay, on the west side of which the city is situated, is an extensive sheet of water, thirty miles long and an average of thirteen broad. It communicates with the Gulf of Mexico by two straits, one on each side of Dauphin Island The strait on the east side, between Dauphin Island and Mobile Point, has eighteen feet of water, while the one on the west side has only five feet. The main entrance to Mobile Bay, and in fact the only one for sea going vessels, between Dauphin Island and Mobile Point, is well defended. Fort Morgan, a formidable fortification for defence, is on the extremity of Mobile Point, and the channel passes within a short distance of

Fort Gaines, which has been put in a thorough state of defence since the war began, is on a small island near Dauphin Island, and form a point blank range, vis-a-vis with and directly

west of Fort Morgan. We believe these two forts comprise the de-fences of Mobile. They are situated thirty miles from the city-once past the forts, and in the bay, Mobile will be at the mercy of the Federal firet its surrender will be as much a necessity as that

In 1860 Mobile had a population by the U S census of 29 259 In 1530, its population was 3,194; in 1840, 12,676; and, in 1850, 10,5 5. But the population does not indicate the immense business done in Mobile. It is the only seaport in Alabama, and the great bulk of the cotion of eastern Mississippi and western and central Ala bama, finds a market bere for foreign shipment As far back as 1852, the total quantity of cotton shipped from Mobile amounted, in that year, to 575,104 bales, or one sixth of all the cotton produced in the Union Of this amount, 307 513 bales were shipped to England, 95 917 to France, 27 048 to other foreign States. 144,626 to domestic ports. Its trade in staves, lumber, and navel stores is also very large. Since 1852 the Mobile and Ohio Rattroad has been completed to the Missis tppi river, at Columbus, Kentucky, giving important additional facilities to the trade of the city, esp-cially with portions of Mississippi and Tennessee he etofore shut out by the absence of

communication The site of Mobile is but very little elevated above the water, but sufficiently so for all purpo-ses of convenient drainage. The soil is dry and sandy. Immediately opposite the city on the east is a large, low is and, covered with high grass and rushes, known as "the marsh;" above on the north is a large swamp, extending along the banks of the river; and back of the city, on the northwest, west, and south, the dry sandy pine hi is commence, affording delightful and healthy retreats from the heat, sickness, and annoyances of the city during the summer; and here have sprung up the pleasant villages of Foulminville, Spring Hill. Cottage Hill, Summerville, and Fulton. Fouth from the city the shores of the bay are dotted for many miles with elegant residencas; and these spots have been usually exempt

The city is not compactly built, except in the portions occupied by the commercial and busi ness houses. The streets generally are wide, and run mostly north and south and east and west Much attention has been paid of late years to planting shade trees along the pavements, and the comfort and probably the health of the place has been much improved thereby The prevail-ing winds during the winter months are the north and northeast; from the middle of April (at which time the warm spring weather begins) the south winds, cool, refreshing, and laden with moisture, make the heat quite bearable, and these, being also the prevailing summer winds, even in that hot season, negative in a great measure the climate extreme. The climate, however, is warm and relaxing to the energies, and even in the win er months is trying to the constitution from the many and sudden changes that occur During the coldest weather the ground is but seldom frozen. Most rain falls in December,

January, June and July. No system of underground drainage has ever been attempted at Mobile; the light, porous character of the soil answering the same purpose, and making the streets dry immediate y af er the heavlest fall of rain The city is supplied with good wholesome water through the water-works from a stream some few miles distant.

Mount contains the county court-house, severa United States courts, the municipal courts the city hall, a jail, and other public buildings; a splendid Roman Catholic cathedral, numerous churches of various denominations, hospitals, schools, markets, a theatre and circus, several first class hotels, etc. The bospita s-the United States Marine Hospital and the City Hospital ere large and commodious buildings, each ca-pable of accommodating from 250 to 300 patlents; and there are other charitable institu tions worthy of notice, among which stand pree-pinent the Catholic and Protestant Orphan Asylums, the Benevolent Society, which among other functions, has charge of destitute widows, and the Samuritan Society A blind asylum cas also been founded, and an asylum for the deef and dumb provided for There are three cemeteries belonging to the city.

Moolie was originally a Spanish settlement. and at a later period a portion of Louisiana It was surrendered to the Americans in 1813. In 1814 it was chartered as a town, and in 18,9 became a city.

How About the Cotton?

As there is a fair prospect that the war will be over by mid-ummer, the cotton-supply question begins to be much discussed in commercial circles While this important product has been proved by the war to have no regal powers, it is still in great favor the world over, and hundreds of millions of money are ready to be poured into the South in ex hange for this floculent fibre as soon as commercial relations can be re-established. Now, what is the prospect? Will the cotton be sold or destroyed? How much may we reasonably expect to flad available in the Sonta. and what will be the probabl - course of prices? Assuming that the crop of last year, not yet marketed. was 4 000 000 bales (it has been estimated at 4 700 000 bales), it is not possible that

more than 50 | 000 biles can have run the blockade, or have been was ed and destroyed by the Union and Rebel armies. As yet our armies have barely skirted the cotton regions. Some was destroyed on the South Carolina coast, out more was seized by the Union troops or transported into the interior by the Rebeis A few hundred bales may have been destroyed in Vir ginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, and a few thousand in the neighborhood of New Orleans; but the wast bulk of the crop is still lying unginnes and unbaled on plantations and in out-ofthe-way places.

No matter if the whole South is the scene of a bitter partisan war which should continue even until autumn, the stock of cotton, eventually available for commerce cannot be reduced below 3,000,0 0 bales. In the meantime another crop is growing, not as large as that of last year for obvious reasons, but still not more than one-third less. It is indeed safe to assume that there will be 6,000 000 bales of a merican cotton which will come upon the markets of the world between next July and the following April. The planters must sell and submit to lower prices than have been known for years, for the immense accumuletion of the two years will meet in competition an excessive product from all the other cotton reglous of the earth.

Taking for granted that the war will be over by midsummer, we may assume :

1 That at least six militon bales of American cetton will be available for the commerce of the world before the following spring.

2. That owing to the American war an unusual

ly large cotton product may be expected from India, Egypt, West Africa, Brazil, and other cotton-growing regions; and

2 As a consequence that a cotton glut will succeed the cotton famine, and unusually low prices the high rates which have heretotore prevailed.

Private John E. Tallman, of company F 9th regiment, Indiana Volunteers, lost his gun in the action at Buffalo Mountain, Western Virginia, on the 27th day of December, 1861, and at the battie of Pitt-burg Landing the same private took from the hands of a dead rebel on Monday, April 8 h, the same gun He recognized it from his having had his name engraved on it when he first received it. The gun was a Springfield rifled

Parsons, a Chicago lawver, was trying a case befo e a jury, being counsel for the prisoner. The Judge was very hard on him, and the jury for a new trial. The Judge dented his motion, and remarked, "The Court and the jury think the prisoner a knave and a fool "I lastantly the counsel replied, "The prisoner wishes me to say he is perfectly satisfied—he has b en tried by a court and jury of his peers "

TA lany named Wilcox, who resides near Wickford, gave birth yesterday to four bouncing boys. The happy father of these newly-arrived youngsters is a private in the 5th battalion R. I. Cavairy. The mother and children are doing, well —Newport (R. I.) News, 10th.

Evening

VOL. XIX.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, MAY 19, 1862.

Nº. 2,883.

FAILURE OF REBEL HOPES.

When the rebels set up their bogus government their confidence rested on several considerations, each of which had a semblance of plausibility: 1. Chief and foremost was the indispensable ness of cotton to the industry of Europe. If cot-ton continued to be exported, it would furnish the rebels with the sinews of war; while a long blockade without foreign intervention was re garded as an impossibility, because it was sup-posed the governments of Europe would be un-able to stand aloof and see the important industries connected with the cotton manufacture go into a collapse. This hope has been to them like the apples of Sodom, fair to look upon, but turning to ashes in their mouths. Instead of getting the recognition on which they counted, they have been repelled and put off until the rebellion has so far gone under that intervention to procure

cotton would obstruct that object far more than it would forward it. 2 Another strong ground of confidence in the success of the rebellion was the expected cooperation of the Democratic party of the Northern States. Its leaders looked for special sympathy in the city of New York, whose trade would receive a disastrous blow from the suspension of commercial intercourse with the South, and in the West, which would lose one of its most important markets. This hope exploded like a badly constructed steam boiler the moment the war broke out The people of the North were united as one man as soon as they caught the reverbrations of the guns which opened fire on

Fort Sumter. 3 Another principal peg on which Davis hung his hopes of success was the supposed injury he could inflict on our commerce and the terror he could spread over the seas by means of privateers. These expectations, too, fell to the ground, like untimely fruit in a tempest. The merchant vessels of the United States have continued to navigate every ocean and sea with comparatively little damage from the southern privateers. They are a fint failure, with no possibility of any more being fitted out.

4 Another ground of hope in maintaining defensive war agai st the United States was the supposed impregnability of the fortifications which stood as sentries to guard the entrance to their barbors and command the navigation of the Mississippi and other important rivers We have demonstrated to the world that any defensive works situated on waters accessible to our gunboats and tron-clad ships are easily captured or passed. The renowned Monitor and the brillfaut achievements of Farragut and Porter in the Lower Mississippi show how powerless any kind of fortification is to resist our progress in any naviga-

5 Another ground of rebel confidence, and the only one of which the war has left any fragment remaining, is the supposed invincible determination of their people, and the assumed valor of their soldiers. With regard to the persistent determination of the southern people it is yet too early to speak; but by this time their confidence in the superior fighting qualities of their soldier must be sadly shaken. The last two or three months have been more thickly crowded with stirring military events than any period of equal length in history But in all this rapid succession of batiles and sleges, or captures, evacuations, and retreats, the South has won no laurels. On the southern side, the story of these active campaigns is a story of battles lost, of strong holds abandoned, of great cities surrendered, of fortifications demoished, of flying troops and panicstruck communities.

Everything presages that the end is at hand Even if the North should find its splendid career of victory interrupted by one or two reverses, the doom of the rebellion could not long be deferred. We have gained so many advantages; we have prostrated the rebels at so many important points; the swelling tide of our victories has gathered such momentum, that its irresistible sweep would be like a swollen rive rushing against obstacles. They might cause its waters to dash themselves into foam or pile themselves up in accumulating weight which would bear down all obs acles. The Union armis have no longer anything to fear except the southern climate, and there is good reason for believing that before the sickly season sets in there will remain no enemy for them to encounter except scattered guerilla bands .- N. Y

RUMOR -A writer in the New Orleans Delta, upon the subject of "Rumor," says : But with all her mischief, we are indebted to rumor for some kindnesses. She did something for us at Manassas, if "ready writers" have done her justice, and we all know there was a Yankee panic there. She has increased our sympathy for our troops, too; for has she not repeatedly affirmed to us that our weary soldlers have, at d fferent times, marched from ten to thirty miles, always in mud knee deep, sometimes in mud waist deep; and, no doubt, the next battle we hear of, she will tearfully assure us the scene of action was reacted through mud up to their necks. May it dry and form a coat of mail better than "the steel vest!" Another deed of charity is to ensure us that all our forts are impregnable. Such was Roanoke, such was Island No. 10, such Fort Pulaski, and headquarters only knows how many more. When the enemy gets possession of them, which they seem to do easily, she soothingly tells us they were not worth holding, they were no strategic points; in short 'no ac ount,' anyhow. Again, note that, as a general thing, in the statement, she furnishes of nearly every skirmish or contest, our loss is al ways 'small;' the enemy's loss 'enormous,' Another gratifying piece of intelligence, which seems to be stereotyped, is that we always retire in good order."

but let us not remember her benefits to the exclusion of her power of injury. She is often a bitter foe, and usually attended with baneful resul's She can be successfully resisted with the armor of Truth, and an old fashloned weapon known as Presence of Mind."

Richmond papers assert that South Carolina has now in the field 39,274 soldiers, 22,000 of whom are in the war. But nobody hears of them, and doubtless if ever that last ditch is discovered. it will be buddled full of skulking, retreating Palmettos who, after inaugurating a horrible war, have shown the most cowardly selfishness in the conduct of it. Valiant souls! a borse-pond, and not the bonor of a halter, is what they merit, every individual Palmetto-ian of them, Rhett and Pickens inclusive.

The dividends of nearly all the banks of Philadelphia, whose capitals amount to an aggregate of 89,714,195, have just been declared for the last six months. The largest has been that of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, which divided \$60,000, and the smallest has been that of the Tradesman's Bank, \$6,000. The total amount of dividends is over \$627,000, which sum will thus be put in circulation.

deaths in Philadelphia of small pox. The heavlest year was 1861, in which there were 758 deaths of this contagion; and the lightest year was 1859, when there were enly two. The proportion of sexes was about equal, and about three-fourths

of the number have been children. Two females at Fredericksburg, who had been assiduous in signailing to the enemy and harboring rebel commissaries, were arrested by order of Gen. Fatrick Milty, governor of the city, and are now in confinement. Not an unnatural

condition for ladies. The New York World, in allusion to high in our pickets and taking possession of a part of prices at Nashville, says that "chickens that sold a year ago for twenty cents each, new command forty to fifty " The Rochester Union thinks that

is not an unreasonable increase, considering their IJA letter to a persons in Brandon, from Ship Island, says that a Vermont private on guard there fell sick one night and was taken to the hospital,

where the soldier gave birth to a child. The soldier and young recruit are doing well. The Vevay Reveille says "it is reported that the secessionists have again got a camp of soldiers in Owen county, Ky. What their design is, is not known, but they evidently have some

mischief in view." ID They are reviving garroting in Chicago.

A man who visited the grave of Stephen A.

Douglas, was garroted by a negro and three
white men, and robbed of over \$59 in money,

and \$98 in notes. ELECTION AT CUMBERLAND .- On Monday last Dr. Chas H. Ohr, Union, was elected Mayor of

Cumberland, Md., receiving 437 votes, against 84 for C. M. Thruston. The Union council ticket

The Tribune says that a large number of sick men of the 44th regiment (Ellsworth Zouaves) will probably be mustered out of service, as there are only 400 fit for duty out of 1,040 that left the Bia:e. ID A recent number of the Memphis Ava-lanene says: "The confederate Government has abandoned the important railroad connection he-

tween Danville, Va., and Greensboro', N. C. Paris, since its enlargement, contains 76 avenue, 92 boulevards, 47 highways, 176 lanes or "places," 46 wharves, 1 898 streets, 183 thorough-fares—in all, 2,696 public ways. TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM GENERAL McCLELLIN. 'Iron Ciads' Repulsed from Fort Barling-Explosion of the Aaugatuck's Big Gus-The Advance some Fifteen Miles from Richmond.

The following dispatch was received at the War Department on Saturday night: WILLIAMSBURG, May 17.—To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War: The gunboats Galenz, Monitor, Arostock, Nsugatuck, and Port Royal, were repulsed from Fort Darling, seven miles

below Richmond, yesterday. A porti-n of them have returned to Jamestown Island, near this place, in the James river. Lieut. Morris, commanding the Port Royal. ent overland to us this morning for intelligence

regarding the forts below the Island, and also for ssistance in burying the dead which he brought down with him. Seventeen bedies have been interred on the banks of the river, and there are a number of wounded on board, including Lieut. Morris himself. The 100 pound gun of the Naugatuck exploded

DAVID CAMPBELL, Colonel of the Fifth Cavalry. at the first fire.

Further Particulars-The James River Clear of Obstructions to Within Eight Miles of Richmond.

No official report of the gunboat affair on the James river has been received at the Navy Department. The messages received on the subject indicate an opportunity to do better in the future. The river is now clear of obstructions to within eight miles of Richmond. At that point there is beavy battery mounted on a high bluff, and the river is temporarily closed to navigation by sunken vessels, among which are said to be the rebel steamers Vorktown and Jamestown, and by piles. chains, &c. The Monitor could not elevate her guns sufficiently to reach the high battery, which rendered her une less.

The banks of the river were filled with rifle pi's, from which an incessant fire was poured upon the fleet, a part of which were engaged at from 600 to 1,000 yards of the .nain battery After an action of four hours the fleet, finding it impracticable under the circumstances to silence the battery on the bluff, withdrew out of range Our loss was thirteen killed and eleven wounded, among the latter Lieut Morris in the leg by Minie ball, but not seriously.

Naval and Army Expedition up the Pomunkey hiver-the Kebels Forced to Bestr y two Stanmers and twenty Schooners-The Army Advancing

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, White House, May 17, 10.30 p. m -Han E M. Stanton, Secretary of War :- A combined naval and army expedition under Capt. Murray, U. S. N., with troops and artillery under Major Willard and Capt. Ayers, of the Army, went some twenty five miles up the Pomunkey river to-day, and forced the rebels to destroy two steamers and some twenty schooners. The expedition was admirably managed and deserves great credit.

We have advanced considerably to-day. The roads are now improving. GEO. B MCCLELLAN.

Major General Commanding. One Line of our Advance at Bottom Bridge, within Fifteen Miles of R:chmoud-The Enemy briven Across the Bridge.

Army Correspondence of the Associated Press. WHITE House, Va., May 18 -The advance guard of our forces on the main road to Richmond, by way of Bottom Bridge, drove the enemy acro-s the Chickahominy river, at that point, yesterday morning. When our troops arrived within half a mile of the bridge, which was burnt, they were opened upon by a brisk fire of artillery from the opposite side of the river, but no one was in-The bridge is fifteen miles from Rich-

At th's point our troops will experience considerable difficulty in crossing, as the country is low and swampy on both sides of the river. A reconnoissance was made vesterday by one of the gunboats, with two companies of infantry under Maj r Willard, up the Pamunkey river, at a distance of 25 miles from here, at a point known as Russell's landing. They found the steamer Logan, one propeller and fifteen schooners in flames. They were laden mostly with corn, which

was being unloaded Some contrabands on shere stated that when the rebels heard that our gunboats were coming they commenced putting the corn on beard again. so as to insure its destruction. A few shells soon dispersed the remaining rebels in that locality, when the gunboat returned to the White House.

The roads for the past three days have been next to impassable, owing to the recent beavy rains. A division train was thirty six hours making its way five miles with teams doubled, together with the assistance furnished by a large number of troops. The advance of the army must necessarily be slow from here, as it loses the benefit of river transportation, requiring all the supply trains at the disposal of the quartermaster's department to furnish so vast a body of men with subsistence

The bridges between here and the enemy have been destroyed, and every imaginable obstruction

Deserters report that a great deal of hard feel

ings existed between the rebel troops of Missouri and Tenness e and those from Southern Statesthe former urging that they have nothing to fight for, their States having been now restored to the Union. They see no reason why they should be compelled to fight for independence in the cotton States

The steamer Shangkal, with forty Memphis refugees, had also arrived, and report that nundreds of others are making their way North as best they can.

A dispatch from the fleet reports that the rebel flotilia had been reinforced by the arrival of a new ram named the General Price, and an ironclad gunboat from Memphis.

Jeff. Thompson landed part of his forces on the Arkansas shore During Wednesday night they made a demonstration on our land force, driving the point.

BEFORE CORINTH, May 17.—The Memphis Avalanche of the 13th inst., contains the following:
FORT PILLOW, May 12.—We fought the enemy with four of our lightest boats one hour and a half. We sunk one gunboat and two mortar boats. Our loss is two killed and eight wounded. The enemy's is very heavy, as our sharpshooters literally mowed them down. We fought side by ade with the enemy. Not one shot passed through our breastworks. Our upper works were riddled, but we are ready to butt again. We will be able to hold the river.

Speading of the fall of Norfolk the Avalanche says : But worse than all, the Virginia, on which we confidently rested, was burnt at Craney Island on Sunday night. Such is the tenor of the brief but painful intelligence flashed over the wires.

Three cases of yellow fever occurred at New Orleans at latest accounts; two at Charity Hospital and one in the French Hospital. It also says that it has been formally decided that Savannah s never to be surrendered

The provost marshal of Memphis has received instructions from the military authorities, requiring the banks at Memphis to take Confederate notes as currency, and to arrest as disloyal all persons who refuse to receive them in ordinary business transactions.

The gunboats in the late attack on Commodors Foote were commanded by Jeff Thompson. Not-

withstanding the Federal progress, we feel all confidence that Magruder will reach Richmond some time before McClellan advances. Arrangements have been mane between Generals Halleck and Beauregard to exchange surgeons. One hundred and fourteen prisoners were sent on by Beauregard to-day, under a flag of truce borne by Col. Pegram, of the army of Western Virginia. These prisoners have been confined at Columbus,

Miss. Some of them were taken in Missouri last summer. Before leaving Corinth, one of their number was recognized by one of Price's men as a member of the 90th, paroled at Lexington. Beauregard ordered him heavily fromed.

FROM THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT NEW YORK, May 18 - The special correspondent of the Tribune telegraphs from the Mountain Department, under date of Franklin, Va., Saturday, saying that dispatches received announce that Princeton, in Mercer county, where Gen. Cax's dvance was stationed, was captured yesterday by the rebels under Humphrey Marshall, and recaptured to-day by Gen Cox, the rebels being defeated. Our scouts announce that the rebels in front of us have been reinforced.

A friepatch from Gen. Geary-A Skirmish Between a Portion of his Command and the Enemy's Cavalry. The following is extracted from a dispatch to

the Secretary of Wat by Gen. John W. Geary, dated Rectortown, Va., May 16: "A company of infantry of my command was yesterday ordered to Linden, to remain stationed there. A detachment of seventeen men, guarding the company wagons, reached there a short time

before 'be main body of the company, which was on a train, when they were attacked by a body of cavalry variously estimated at from three to six hundred, coming upon them from four direc-"Our men resisted them, keeping up a sharp firing under shelter of the depot, which was riddled with bullets. My men were overpowered. One was kitled and fourteen taken prisoners,

three of whom were wounded, when the enemy hastily retired, under fire, and with some loss. "I have been informed that a portion of General Shields's command had a skirmish with them. "JOHN W. GEARY,
"Brigadier General Commanaing."

EVACUATION OF PENSACOLA. CAIRO, May 17 -Welearn from the telegraphic columns of Memphis papers of the 13th, that Pensacola was evacuated on the 12th On the morning of that day the batteries on Santa Rosa Island, together with the fleet commenced shelling the works, but no response was made After a short but vigorous cannonade, a fl g of truce was sent ashore to discover the cause of the silence, when no enemy whatever was to be

found The United States troops were to take possession on the following day. No mention was made of the direction taken by the rebels in their retreat The Memphis papers also contain accounts of the late naval engagement, and deny the loss of any of their boats, though they confess the fleet

to be badiy cut up. The evacuation of Yorktown and Norfolk are pronounced to be strategetical movements, and as by no means indicating defeat. The battle of Williamsburg is claimed as a rebel victory They say the Yankee were repulsed with great loss. Refugees say that officers from Corinth, who are frequently in Memphis, complain butterly of the loss the southern cause sustained by the delay of General Halleck in making the attack. Bea regard has been ready for a week, and every day that passes weakens him. He has received all the reinforcements possible, excepting new levies, while sickness rages to an alarming extent. Beauregard has placed an imperative embargo en letters, and no soldier is permitted to send written

communications to their friends, The Union people in Memphis are reported as being sorely dispirited at the delay of our fleets. Many, in anticipation of their arrival, were emboldened to the utterance of Union sentiments, which got them into serious trouble. It is asserted that the fleet will have no difficulty after passing Fort Pillow and the rebel fleet.

The whole country one hundred miles below Corinth has been swept to obtain supplies for the rebel army, and is now nearly exhausted. Serious embarrassments from this cause are anticipated

Capture of a Band of Jeff. Thompson's Marauders.

CAPE GIBARDEAU, Mo., May 17 -Dispatches just received from Colonel Daniels' headquarters, near Bloomfield, contain accounts of the captu e of the notorious Colonel Phelan, of Jeff Thomy. son's gang of marauders, and over one bundred of his men. Fifty of the men voluntarily gave themselves up, and expressed a desire to return to a quiet and peaceful life.

The Naval Engagement on the Mississippi CHICAGO, April 17 .- A special to the Tribune from Cairo saye: The gunboat Cincinnati has been got off the bottom of the river at Fort Wright It was supposed the would leave for Cairo yester-

The Memphis Avalanche of the 11th contains a letter from a correspondent, who says that in the late engagement the rebel loss was 8 killed and 16 wounded.

DUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that under the zor of Congress of the 18th of April, 1972, entitled, "An act for the release of certain persons The bridges between here and the enemy have been destroyed, and every imaginable obstruction placed in the way of our advance.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 12th has a lengthy article on the evacuation os Norfolk and Yorktown, and the conduct of the war generally. It says "by abandoning detached posts which are within reach of the enemy's neet, and which it is therefore impossible to defend, we are enabled to concentrate powerful forces upon essential points, and to brille the enemy in every attack of vital importance."

The same paper makes mention of a terrible panic in Richmond on Fr.day, (9th inst.) on the approach of our gunboats.

This being Sunday, the Army of the Potomac has ceased its labors—the troops remaining in camp, enjoying a day of reat.

LATEST FROM HALLECK'S ARMY.

Gen. Pape's Division within 'hree Miles of Corinth—Rebei Troops Recome Riscouranged—telagees Flying for the North—ties bels Reinferced by a rum and Iran-Cind Gunboat.

Cairo, May 17—The steamer Meteor, from Pittsburg Landing, arrived at Cairo yesterday, the 16th last. Gen Pope's division had made another advance, and now rests but three miles from Corinth.

Deserters report that a great deal of hard feel
under the 20 of Coursess of the lith of April, 192, entitled, "An act for the reasons of Corlain has Dispatch of the resonation of Holding claims esseions in the City Isl, in Wednerds', Thuredes, and Friday, of every week. Holding claims to evide or labor against persons in the City Isl, in Wednerds', Thuredes, and Friday, of every week. Holding claims to evide or labor against persons in the City Isl, in Wednerds', Thuredes, and Friday, of every week. Holding claims to evide or labor against persons dival the reform by that act may be a threeful of the form the passage thread, the first of which the fear of the first of which the first of the form the passage thread, the first of the same sease in the City Isl, in Wednerds', Thuredes, and Friday, of every week. Holding claims to evive or labor against persons divinantly developed

S F. VINTON, DANIEL R GOODLOE, HORATIO KING, Commissioners. Washington, April 28, 1862.

NOTICE.

EALED PROPOSALS are invited until the 27th day of May, 1862, at 12 o'clock, m., for supplying the United States Subsistence Department with 6000 head of Beef Cattle on the Hoof.

The Cattle to be delivered at Washington city, and rach animal to average 1 20 pounds gross weight, no an mal admitted which weighs less can 1,000 pounds gross. Heifers and Bu is not wanted.

The Cattle to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as the Government may require. such quantities as the Government may require.

The first delivery of Cartie to be made on the 10th of June 1862, or as soon thereafter as Government A bond with good and sufficient security will b's

Government reserves to itself the right to po Treasury no es, or other Government funds.

No bid will be entertained when put in by con tractors who have previously failed to comply with their contracts or where the bidy e is not prevent to respind to his bid, and all bids to be accompanied by two guaranties.

The names of firms should be stated in full, with the precise address of all the members of the firm.

Bids to be directed to Major A. BECKWITH.

We—, of the county of—, and State of—, and—, of the county of—, and State of—, do hereby guaranty that—— is able to rulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that, she aid his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith.

Should the contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his securities.

This guarantes must be appended to each bid, in 8

SEALED PROPOSALS For surchasing all the Bides and Tallow, Boofs and Horns, of the Beet Cattle, killed by the Army of the Potomac, under command of Gen. McClellan, are invited till the 20th say of May, 1862, at 12 o'clock, m

It is intended that the contractor shall follow the Army, and collect the bides and Tallow, Roofs and Horns, and chall pay a certain sum for these articles from each animal, to be collected at his own risk. He will be charged with the articles in each come, unless he can clearly show that he was prevented from obtaining them by proper authority.

A bond with good and sufficient security will be required, for the fulfillment of the contract, and no bid will be entertained in m previous contractors who have failed to comply with their contracter who have failed to comply with their contracter who have failed to comply with their contracter and no bid will be entertained anless the bidder; present to respond to his bid.

The articles of agreement, with a bond, will be required to be entered into within two days after the opening of the bids.

The bids to be directed to Maj A. BECKWIT H. Commissary of Subsistence, Washington, D. T. and endorsed "Proposala."

OFFICIAL.

EPARTMENT OF STATE. WASHINGTON, January 25, 1962. The Secretary of State will hereafter receive Members of Congress on business on Saturdays, commensing with Saturday, the first of next month.

jan 27 tf WILLIAM H SEWARD. WAR DEPARTMENT,

JANUARY \$1, 1862, ORDERED, That the War Department will be closed Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays against all other business but that which relates to active military operations in the field. Saturdays will be devoted to the business of Senators and Representatives. Mondays to the business of the Public.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. PASSENGER TRAIN TO MANASSAS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Military Superintendent Rollroads U.S. Washington, April 18, 1862 No Passenger Train will be run from Washington to Manassas until further notice.

D. C. McCALLUM. ap 18-tf M. D. and Sup't Rathroads, U. S.

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Vound MEN

Vapacially who have re om-the victums of Schtary Vice, that dreadful and desirned we have which an ualli see p t anuntimely revethousands of Young men of the most exalt distents and brimant interest, who might o he with have ent a ced intentry Senates with the themsers of coquence or waved to restacy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

MARAIAGE. MARRIED PERSO B or Young Men contempla ting marriage being aware of physical w skinese organic deb litr, de ormiti a tr. specially orred he who places himsel: u de trecare o r J. may rel g ous y conside in the handrags centi ma. and confidently rely used the skill as a physician. OFFICE No. 7 SOUTH FREDERICK ST. left had the corer on Baltimo e stree, a few coors from the corer tannet to obreive name and number. Letters must be paid and contain a

Member of the Royal Corbige of Surgeons, Lon-Member of the Royal Codlege of Surgeons, London, graduate from one of the most eminent of lege in the Unit detates, and the greater part of whose his has been spatt; the horizes of tondon, Paris, Philadeith a and elsewhere, has effected rome of the most doniching cures that we ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when saleep; great between tess, being alarmed at sudden counds, bashfulcess with frequent binching, attended sometimes with derangement of mino, were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE. Young men and others who have hiju ed them-Son -s habit fr quenty es ned fr. m evil com-panions, or at soncoi, the effects of which are in h ly felt even when asic p, and if concered, renders marriate impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply many dracy.

These are some of the sad and melanoholy off ets produce b early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimof the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Princes of Sight, Loss of Mascar's Power, Pap tation of the Best. Dyspep y. New us trutabilit. Derargem into the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptons of Consumption &c.

MENTALLT.—The featful flects on the mind are much to be created—1 oss of Memory Confusion of Ideas Depression of pirits, Evil Forebuinge, Aversian of Specify, Self-Distrust, Love of Soltinger Timidity, 610, and a me of the evils produced.

duerd
Nervous Draility -Thomsands can now judge
what is the cause of their cachining health losing
their vigor, becoming seak, pale ne vous and emacisted, having a singuar appearance about the eyes, cuch or amit as of consumption. DISEASES OF IMPRUDEACE.

When all make ded and implusent vitary of pleasure fines he has imbined to ere do of this pain fai discase, it too of en happens that an ill-timed sense of shame or dread of discovery deters him from app ying to those who, from education and respectability, can a one befried him. He falls into the hands of ignorant and de ignig petenders, who, thus able of curing, finds his pecuniary substance, keep nim trifling month after month, or as long as the suallest fee can be obtained and in as long as the statiest lee can be obtained and in depair serve him with ruined heat this sight over his galling disappointement; or by the use of that deading promeorthister the disease such as affection or the Beart. Throat, Heat, Skin due, progressing with frightful rapidity, till death puts a period to his dreadul sufferings by reading him to

the undiscovered country from whose boarns Lo traveler returns. DE JOHNSTON'S REMEDY FOR ORGAN-IC WEAKNESS AND IMPOTENCY By this great an . importan reme y wearness of the organ; are specify cared and full vigor re-stor d. 1ho-sands of the most hervous a d debi-itated, who had lost all hope, have been immedistricte leved

districte leved
Alimped mdots to Marriage, Physicalor Mental
Bugga ifications Loss of Procreative Fower,
Nervous Irritability, Trembing, Weakness of
Exhaustion of the most fearful kind speed by cured ENDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS. THE MANY THURSANDS cured at this meti ation with 14 the last sevenises y are, and the numerous important surcical operations performed by Dr. Joanston, witnessed by the reporters of papers and many other persons natices of which have ap-peared atain and again before the out to, basing his standing as a gentleman of obstanter and re-aponetointy, is a sufficient guarantee to the at-dioted mile 6m.

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